

CAUCUS PICKS SIX REGULARS

NO INSURGENTS ON THE NEW RULES COMMITTEE.

But the Insurgents Are Satisfied. All the same—Uncle Joe Was There, but Took No Part in the Caucus—Fassett One of the Members of the Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Six regular Republicans were selected to-night to represent the majority of the House on the new Rules Committee that was created by the Norris resolution, passed last week after one of the greatest fights ever waged in the lower branch of Congress. They were Representatives Daltell of Pennsylvania, Smith of Iowa, Foutell of Illinois, Lawrence of Massachusetts, Fassett of New York and Smith of California.

The insurgents have no representation on the committee, but they left the caucus satisfied with the result.

"I am content," said Representative Norris of Nebraska, author of the resolution that precipitated the contest over the House rules. The insurgents will abide by the decision of the caucus.

The caucus to-night was entirely harmonious. Every motion that was carried went through by unanimous consent. There were Republicans present who never before have attended a caucus of the House majority. Among them were Representatives Poinsett of Washington and Lindbergh of Minnesota, two of the most radical of the insurgent band.

Speaker Cannon was present, but he took no part in the proceedings. He was a silent spectator, making no effort to dictate and evidently realizing to the full the changed order of things in the House.

While the nominees for places on the new Rules Committee were selected as a result of three ballots, taken with a view of eliminating certain members who were not desired by either side, the slate prepared to-day at a conference of regular and insurgent leaders was finally put through just as it was submitted to the caucus by Representative Tawney, who has acted in the last few days as the mediator between the formerly hostile factions.

Of the nineteen Republicans suggested for place on the Rules Committee six were insurgents. They were Murdock, Norris, Gardner, Parsons, Davidson and Cooper. It was decided by the caucus that to-night's nominees should take rank on the committee in the order of their seniority of service. This means that Daltell, who has been one of the dominant factors in the House organization for many years, will be named chairman, succeeding to the place from which the Speaker was deposed. He will be followed in rank by Smith of Iowa, who also was a member of the old committee. Then come Boutell of Illinois, Lawrence of Massachusetts, Fassett of New York and Smith of California.

Proceeding on the theory that the Democrats at their caucus to-morrow night will select their nominees for the Rules Committee the Republicans decided to bring up the matter of electing the committee in the House on Friday. If present plans are carried out the new committee will be formally named by the House Friday, organize that day and be ready for business at once.

There was little or no disturbance in the three hours session to-night. While the insurgents had announced early in the week that they would not make an issue over the personnel of the committee, it was realized by all Republicans that there was at least a possibility of trouble. But it soon became apparent that harmony was in the air and that those present were determined to finish the night's business without a row.

"We now have harmony in the Republican party in the House for the first time in two years," said Representative Tawney as he came from the caucus.

Victor Murdock, the Kansas insurgent, also looked pleased as he left. "It is all right," said he, "the Republican majority is now ready for business."

When the caucus met at 8 o'clock in the House chamber nearly every Republican member was present. Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, who is all the only insurgent who failed to put in appearance. When Representative Turner of New Hampshire, chairman of the caucus, stepped forward to order Speaker Cannon was not in the House chamber. He came in later after the caucus had got down to work.

Representative Tawney of Minnesota, a regular, was recognized by chairman Turner. He placed in nomination for the six Republican places on the new Rules Committee the names of regulars who he believed would be entirely satisfactory to all Republicans. They were Daltell of Pennsylvania and Smith of Iowa, members of the old committee; Boutell of Illinois, Lawrence of Massachusetts, Fassett of New York and Smith of California.

Representative McCall of Massachusetts marked that in New England it would hardly be considered Democratic for any one to enter a caucus with a cut and dried programme. Other Republicans, among them regulars and insurgents, agreed with Mr. McCall.

Representative Hubbard of Iowa suggested that nominations should be made on a secret informal ballot. He made a motion to this effect, which was endorsed by Representative Payne of New York.

It was disclosed in the course of the debate on this motion that in the main the Tawney slate was satisfactory to the insurgents, but that some of them took exceptions to advancing Mr. Fassett to the Committee on Rules.

The Hubbard motion was put and carried.

Nominations were then made as follows: Longworth, Ohio, Gardner of West Virginia, Gardner of Massachusetts, Fassett of New York, Malby of New York, Smith of Iowa, Boutell of Illinois, Daltell of Pennsylvania, Smith of California, Kahn of California, Lawrence of Massachusetts, Miller of Kansas, Stevens of Minnesota, Cooper of Wisconsin, Denby of Michigan, Murdock of Kansas, Davidson of Wisconsin, Martin of South Dakota, Parsons of New York, Needham of California, Olmsted of Pennsylvania and Norris of Nebraska.

Representatives Needham, Olmsted, Parsons and Norris withdrew their names, and it was announced by the Chair that others

TO RENEW THE TARIFF FIGHT

THE NEXT STEP TO BE TAKEN BY INSURGENT SENATORS.

Senators La Follette and Dilliver Chosen to Lead the Attack—Democratic Landslide in Massachusetts, They Say, Forebodes the Result in November.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A reopening of the tariff debate in the Senate will be the next step taken by the Republican insurgent Senators. This step more than any other will aggravate the serious situation now confronting the Republican leaders in regard to next fall's election. It will add new life to an issue that already is giving Administration forces a good deal of concern.

Ever since President Taft in his New York speech of February 12 reiterated his Winona defence of the new tariff law, declaring it to be the best act of its kind ever placed on the statute books, the more radical of the Republican Senators have been planning for an opportunity to reply to the President.

Mr. Taft's Providence speech and the result of the special Congress election in the Fourteenth Massachusetts district have given the insurgents additional inspiration on this subject, and Senators La Follette and Dilliver to-day confirmed the report that the Senate will not be permitted to adjourn until the insurgents' views on the tariff have been thoroughly aired in the Congressional Record.

Senators La Follette and Dilliver have been selected to train the verbal artillery on the Payne-Aldrich law and they propose to do their best to shoot it full of holes. At the same time the defenders of the law, notably President Taft himself, will not be spared, and the Senate before it is over may be the scene of a good deal of unpleasantness. All of the radical insurgents may be drawn into the discussion before it is over, but La Follette and Dilliver will be the leaders, and they are now preparing their arguments.

Senator Dilliver was one of the most persistent and effective speakers against the bill in the extra session.

The debate in the Senate will be made possible by the introduction of a proposed amendment to the new tariff law providing for the creation of a tariff commission. The insurgents are hopeful of forcing the adoption of such an amendment, but their chief purpose is to open up the tariff question for a general discussion in the course of which they can defend their votes against the Payne-Aldrich bill.

Their speeches, however, will not be confined to the defensive. The Democratic landslide in the Massachusetts Fourteenth district has greatly encouraged the insurgents on both the Senate and House sides. They insist that the tariff was the real issue on which Eugene N. Foss changed some 20,000 votes in this Republican stronghold. They make no effort to conceal their satisfaction over the result of a special election and do not hesitate to say it foreshadows the result of the Congressional elections in November, if the Republican leaders insist on making the tariff an issue of the campaign.

"What is there to be said so emphatic as what was actually done?" said Senator Cummins to-day when asked to comment on the election of Foss.

It was learned to-day that Mr. Foss had made an appeal to the Senate insurgents to aid him in his campaign, but they declined to do so, preferring to present their views on the Payne-Aldrich bill in the Senate itself.

Attention was called by the insurgents to-day also to the fact that the convention at Indianapolis which nominated the Indiana candidate for Congress from the Seventh Indiana district yesterday failed to adopt resolutions endorsing the Taft Administration or approving the new Republican tariff. In the opinion of the insurgents this was another straw pointing the way that the political winds are blowing.

When Senator Beveridge was asked to-day if the action of the Seventh Indiana district convention was any indication that the State convention would adopt a similar attitude he declined to express an opinion. He made it clear, however, that he is staking his political life on the approval by the Indiana G. O. P. of his course in opposing the Payne-Aldrich bill. Just how soon the tariff discussion will be taken up by the insurgents depends upon the time required on the Administration's railroad bill. The insurgents are in no hurry to precipitate the issue and they do not want to have two fights on their hands at the same time.

Representative Otto G. Foelker, Republican of Brooklyn, seemed sadder than the average Republican.

"My State is to go to the device, that is all there is to it," said he mournfully. "There is no use in trying to argue that it is not an indication of the next Congress election. It proves very conclusively in my mind that the Democrats will carry the next House."

Champ Clark, the Democratic leader of the House, was all smiles. He had this to say:

"The news from the Fourteenth Massachusetts district is the best political news that has come over the wires since the night of the election in 1902. Taken in connection with the result in the Sixth Missouri district, 2,000 miles away from the Massachusetts district, it is demonstrated to my mind that the same causes are working all over the United States. Of course one swallow does not make a summer, neither do the two, but it would be a thousand to one shot that the results in these two districts so widely separated should be an accident."

President Taft's friends profess to have no fear of the attitude that Col. Roosevelt will assume toward the Taft Administration when he returns to this country. They believe that Mr. Roosevelt will be one of the first to come out with a rallying cry for the fall campaign. It can be said on good authority that the White House has not communicated with Col. Roosevelt, either directly or indirectly, and is not expecting any communications from him before his return to this country.

DEWEY'S TALK-SATURNINE.

A column would be sent by any H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 125 Fulton St., New York.

Billings Gets a Big Swordfish.

According to a dispatch received here yesterday from Tampico, Mexico, C. K. G. Billings and his party, who have been fishing off there for some time, have caught a swordfish weighing 527 pounds. It is 14 feet 2 inches long and is the biggest fish that has ever been caught in the neighborhood of Tampico. The party has caught an average of fifteen tarpons daily.

Thaw's Mother and Sister in Court.

Mrs. Mary C. Thaw, mother of Harry C. Thaw, and her daughter, Mrs. Copley Thaw, formerly Countess of Yarmouth, were in the United States Circuit Court yesterday for a short time to see if Clifford W. Harbridge's suit against Mrs. Thaw to recover \$24,000 in counsel fees was called for trial. The case went over to Friday.

John F. St. John was arrested in the Windsor Trust Company \$50,000 loan transaction last year, was arrested in Boston yesterday as a fugitive from justice wanted in this city.

MT. ETNA IN ERUPTION.

Lava Flowing From Four New Fissures—Shocks in Southern Italy.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, March 23.—Seven violent earth shocks of volcanic origin occurred at Miletto, Province of Catanzaro, this morning. Similar shocks were felt at Messina. They awakened and scared the inhabitants.

Meanwhile news spread in Catania that Mount Etna suddenly had become active and that new eruptive mouth had opened and was emitting lava.

Prof. Rizzo of the Mount Etna Observatory confirmed the news. He telegraphed that throughout the night and early this morning more than twenty slight shocks had been felt with increasing intensity on the slopes of the volcano. An eruptive mouth opened in the locality called Volta San Giovanni, about 2,300 meters above the sea level. Lava, rock and dense smoke were emitted.

Later reports said the eruption was at a point between Castello and Albanello. The lava is extending and descending toward Volta Gioirola.

A dispatch received from Catania this evening says the eruption is increasing. Four new mouths have opened and the lava is invading the cultivated lands and approaching the villages on the sides of the mountain, especially Nicolosi. The inhabitants are greatly alarmed.

The floods continue in Calabria and elsewhere in southern Italy. The rivers have overflowed their banks, several towns have been cut off from communication with the outside world, the railways are interrupted and considerable damage has been done to private property. No deaths have been reported.

ULTIMATUM TO THE CENTRAL.

Pay as Much as the B. & O. or There Will Be a Strike Vote.

The conference between the committees of the trainmen and conductors of the New York Central railroad and Assistant General Superintendent Crowley of the road over the demands for increased wages ended abruptly yesterday with an ultimatum that the terms accepted should not be lower than the terms of settlement recently made with the Baltimore and Ohio.

Mr. Crowley would not reply to this ultimatum without consulting other officials of the road, and the meeting broke up. Mr. Crowley will notify the committees when he is prepared to reply, and if the terms of settlement are not conceded then a strike vote will be ordered. The wages granted by the B. & O. are to be made the standard for all the Eastern roads as the lowest that will be accepted.

Grand Master W. G. Lee of the trainmen, who will remain in town until the committees meet Mr. Crowley again, said last evening:

"I have reason to believe that the New York Central and the other roads after going into the matter will not object to this rate. We have a standard for all the Western roads, and there is no reason why there should not be a standard on the Eastern roads."

WILL BE NO FIREMEN'S STRIKE.

Dr. Neill Brings About Peace Between Railroaders and the Union.

CHICAGO, March 24, 1:30 A. M.—Peace on the Western railroads was assured when the general managers and the representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers reached an amicable settlement of their differences early this morning.

Both sides agreed that credit for averting what would have been one of the worst strikes in railroad history is due to Dr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor.

The peace terms are substantially as follows: The demands of the firemen for a wage increase of approximately 12 1/2 per cent. will be submitted to arbitration under the Knickerbocker plan.

Any fireman temporarily prohibited to be an engineer after having held the position for sixty days establishes his seniority for all time and must not be reduced prospective of which union he is a member.

The question of representation for engineers who are members of the Firemen's Brotherhood will remain as it now stands. The railroads agree not to make any more exclusive agreements with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and on roads where the firemen's committees are now permitted to represent the engineers they shall continue to do so. A question is left largely to the management of the separate roads, to be worked out as circumstances may arise.

The firemen are said to be satisfied with the terms, as they believe it will stop the aggressive tactics of the engineers' organization.

Commissioner Waldo laughed when asked last night about the matter during a lull between dinner courses at a Broadway hotel.

NEW HAVEN LABOR TROUBLES.

Mellen to Answer Demands To-day—Trolley Men Demand More Pay.

NEW HAVEN, March 23.—President Mellen of the New Haven road will give an answer to-morrow to the conductors, trainmen and yardmen, and on that answer will depend what further steps will be taken by 3,800 employees, 95 per cent of whom have voted to strike for more pay and shorter hours.

The New Haven officials to-night said there had been no change in the attitude of the company as set forth in General Manager Higgins's ultimatum ten days ago, which the men regarded as practically a turnaround of their demands.

The New Haven also has a controversy over wages and hours with the 3,000 trolley men employed on the various lines controlled by it. The men have demanded a flat rate of 30 cents an hour and lower hours. They are getting about 25 cents an hour at present and they work twelve hours a day.

The company to-day offered 25 cents an hour, but the men have refused to accept it. The men have demanded eight years service. The committee acting for the Springfield, Hartford, Meriden, New Haven and Bridgeport unions to-day unanimously rejected the offer. Vice-President Calvert Townley and General Manager John K. Pufferford on behalf of the Connecticut Trolley Company are in conference with the committee to-night.

Morse Meets Son in Prison.

ATLANTA, March 23.—For the first time since Charles W. Morse entered the Federal pen he saw his son to-day. H. S. Morse came from New York, and with his stepmother went to the penitentiary. Mrs. Morse left for New York to-night. She will return on Monday with Martin W. Littleton and begin the fight to free Morse.

MAY BE NO GAYLEY DIVORCE

RENO COURT DOUBTS THAT IT HAS JURISDICTION.

Judge Declares That No Evidence Has Been Submitted to Show That Either Party Has Gained Residence—Mrs. Gayley and Her Daughters Testify.

RENO, Nev., March 23.—In the Gayley divorce suit this afternoon after all the evidence was in Judge Orr said:

"I am not at all satisfied upon the question of jurisdiction regarding this case and I must have further testimony on the question of residence here of Mr. Gayley for the reason that the original complaint of Mr. Gayley as plaintiff in the action of James Gayley against Julia Gardner Gayley has been abandoned and this trial has been entirely upon the cross complaint of the defendant and not upon the complaint of the plaintiff. There has been no evidence whatever introduced by the latter upon his complaint."

The Court held that the allegation of ten months residence in the State and admission of such residence by the defendant in her answer does not in the absence of evidence establish such fact, and until residence is established the Court has no jurisdiction.

This declaration brought exceptions from counsel and the hearing was adjourned until Gayley can be present, he having gone to Arizona.

The case was opened with the reading of depositions made by Gayley's former private secretary, Reed of East Orange, N. J., and Margaret Sutton, his housekeeper. Mrs. Gayley and her daughters, Agnes and Florence, were in the witness chair all day.

Mrs. Gayley testified that her husband had deserted her and failed to provide for the family since July, 1908, when he left a note saying that he was going away for a long while and went to Europe. He returned on August 11, living thereafter at the Savoy and departing for Reno in 1909. Mrs. Gayley testified that his desertion was not through any fault of her's. He had told her when pressed for an explanation of his change of feeling that he was not happy and she was not, and indicated that she had better take repeated efforts to effect a change in his attitude without result. The sadness associated with Christmas time the year he had come to Nevada and temporarily was in New York impelled her to make another effort around the Christmas tree with her daughters to secure a reconciliation, but he repelled her and refused to listen or discuss the subject.

She said her husband was worth several million dollars when he went to New York, his holdings at the formation of the Steel Corporation in 1907, and acquired other securities. She said she would be satisfied with whatever alimony the Court considers proper and that she could support herself and daughters on \$50,000 as she is now living.

Agnes Gayley testified that she had tried to talk with her father to effect reunion, but that he would never discuss the subject. She and her sister visited him at the Savoy at the suggestion of her mother several times for this purpose. He said he would do anything for his daughters, but would not make a home for them at Southampton, where their mother would be connected with it, because he would do nothing whatever for her.

She said her mother looked after the details of the home and that her father had made no complaint about the manner of keeping it, often praising her mother.

Mrs. Gayley asks for a decree and \$50,000 alimony and attorneys fees and costs.

NAMES OF FIRE HORSES.

Commissioner Waldo Says He Hasn't Ordered More Elegant Appellations.

Justers might be found last night who had a story to the general effect that Fire Commissioner Rhineland Waldo had discovered that lowly names like "Bill" and "Pete" and "Jack" annoyed him and that henceforth the nags were to rejoice in more elegant names. It was said that Capt. George Bauer, who looks after the training stables for fire steeds at Ninety-ninth street and Columbus avenue, had been instructed by the Commissioner to rename the horses De Lancey, Montmorency, Gladys, Vivian and Vernon, and the like.

Commissioner Waldo laughed when asked last night about the matter during a lull between dinner courses at a Broadway hotel.

"I did send out an order about two weeks ago," he said, "that henceforth the fire horses must be branded with a number on the hoof so that the Department and the Comptroller's office can keep track of them when bills come in. The Police Department has kept track of its horses in that way for some time."

"Also Comptroller Prendergast suggested at the same time that the name of the horse be sent in with the horse's number. I see no reason why the horses shouldn't be allowed to keep their present names. So far as I know no changes have been made. Inasmuch as there are 1,248 horses in the Fire Department, I needn't tell you that I haven't selected names for the lot. I'm too busy with other things."

Chaffeur Convicted of Manslaughter.

John O'Hanlon, a taxicab chauffeur, was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. His wife, Elizabeth Bott, a girl of 19, at Ninth avenue and Twenty-third street on the evening of October 1.

O'Hanlon didn't stop his cab, but George Callaghan hung to the running board and had O'Hanlon arrested. The Highways Protective Association gave Callaghan a medal.

Mrs. Bailey on Local School Board.

President Steers of the Borough of Brooklyn yesterday appointed Mrs. Sarah Bailey of 55 McKibben street a member of Local School Board 33, the successor to Miss Jennie Morgan, who has moved out of the district.

ASHVILLE AND THE LAND OF THE SKY.

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PLANS RECORD BREAKING RIDE.

George F. Dickinson to Go From Pittsfield to New York and Back in a Day.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 23.—George F. Dickinson will make an attempt to ride horseback from Pittsfield to New York and return in twenty-four hours, a distance of about 300 miles. Mr. Dickinson will use fifteen picked cow ponies from his farm.

On April 19, 1908, Dickinson rode 155 miles in 13 hours and 20 minutes, using eight horses on a seven mile course. After making this ride Dickinson said that he could ride to New York and return in twenty-four hours and New York horsemen challenged the statement.

The ponies will be trained for the test and the start will be made early in June, when the roads are best.

A pace of fifteen miles an hour will have to be maintained. Each horse will be ridden about ten miles each way. Dickinson is an ex-cavalryman and when in the service rode ninety miles against time. He got a medal for the feat.

FIND FOR STRIKING PUPIL.

Brooklyn District School Board Punishes Woman for Hitting Pupil.

The local school board of District 35 in Brooklyn has found Miss Kathryn M. Curran, a teacher in Public School No. 10, guilty of assaulting Nathan Seidelman, a boy in her class, and cutting his head with a ruler.

The board let Miss Curran off with a fine of \$5 in view of her previous good record as a teacher and of the provocation she received from the lad.

ESTRADA TIRED TOO.

Favors New Election If Madrid Also Withdraws—Strong in Bluefield.

S. S. ANTILLER, at Sea, by Wireless, March 23.—Aboard this steamship is Operator Barager, who has been handling press despatches at Bluefield, N. C. President Juan J. Estrada has received a large supply of ammunition and asserts that he can hold the Atlantic coast against 10,000 Madrid troops should they try to take Bluefield and the coast.

Estrada says he is in favor of a popular election, with his candidacy and that of Madrid withdrawn. American interests are getting tired of the long drawn out revolution and are hoping that the United States will demand that an election be held.

If Madrid does not send another army toward Bluefield Estrada will be content for the present and will reorganize his forces. It is said that Estrada has at present about 3,000 troops, 1,000 of whom are at Chiti or near Acopya, and that these forces are sufficient to hold off any Government troops that may be heading toward Bluefield.

SAYS SHE'S PARKER'S COUSIN.

Woman Accused of Killing Husband.

A young woman who says she is a cousin of former Judge Alton Brooks Parker was arraigned in the Essex Market police court yesterday charged with abandoning her fourteen-months-old baby. She is Mrs. Jane Grant, and she said that before her marriage she was Jane Brooks of Binghamton. Mrs. Grant explained that after leaving her child at 118 Forsyth street when she went out to look for work she had been unable to find her way back. She found the child lying on the sidewalk and took it home and took it back to the boarding house, but the landlady turned the child over to the police again while Mrs. Grant was again searching for employment.

Mrs. Grant said that her husband is still living but had deserted her. Her mother died last May, and the worry and grief over her death made Mrs. Grant emotionally insane. She went to the Binghamton State Hospital and was discharged as cured three months later.

She appeared perfectly rational in court, but Magistrate Moss committed her to Bellevue for observation.

ROMAN WAS STARVING.

And Half Crazy When Policeman Found Her in Madison Square.

A young woman who said she was Adrienne Lecocquer, 28 years old, a music teacher of 134 Fifth avenue, was found eating queerly last night in Madison Square Park by Policeman Fay of the New West Twentieth street station house. She was weeping when he first saw her and became hysterical when he tried to talk with her. She was taken to the New York Hospital, where Dr. Thompson said she was suffering from hysteria and lack of food. She was transferred to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital.

The engineer at 138 Fifth avenue, which is the Hardman Piano Company's building, said that there was a Myra A. Lamprey who had a studio in the building and gave music lessons. He had noticed that she was acting queerly during the last two weeks, and he believed that she had been starving herself in an effort to save money for the rent.

SHOT BY STRIKE BREAKER.

Who Says He Fired in Self-Defense After Being Attacked.

William Martin, a non-union foreman, who was recently called from Boston to help break a strike among the steamfitters at work in the uncompleted suburban terminal building of the Grand Central Station, at Forty-fifth street and Deane place, was set upon by five union men, headed by John McLoughlin of 343 East Forty-eighth street, at noon yesterday. The men attacked Martin on the third floor, one of them knocking him down with a blackjack.

As Martin fell he drew a revolver and shot McLoughlin in the abdomen. The wounded man walked out of the building and got as far as Fifth street and Third avenue, where a friend who was with him hailed an express wagon and had him taken to Flower Hospital.

At the hospital it was found that his condition was very serious, and Detective Cook of Police Headquarters arrested Martin, who admitted the shooting but said that he fired in self-defense.

Elevator Nabs 32 Horses From Flames.

A fire started yesterday forenoon on the third floor of the Opera Stables and Herkimer Garage at Brooklyn avenue and Herkimer street, Brooklyn. Twenty-two horses that were on the second floor were taken to the street in the elevator. The automobiles and other vehicles were saved. The blaze was confined to the third story.

THREE SHOT IN A PULLMAN

DRUNKEN MAN MURDERS THE CONDUCTOR AND PORTER.

Hundreds of Men Bombard Car When Train Reaches Station, but Firemen Have to Draw Out Fighter Before Bullet Reaches Him—Eight Wounded.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 23.—J. H. Bethea, a six foot South Carolinian, who boarded the Royal Blue Limited of the Baltimore and Ohio at Baltimore early this afternoon, murdered the conductor and the negro porter of the Pullman car Casaria while the fier was running through Newark, Del.

The Royal Blue, with Bethea alone in the Casaria with the dead men, raced into Wilmington at sixty miles an hour. The police and a posse of citizens shot the South Carolinian to death after an hour's fight in the station.

Betha attracted attention as soon as he took his seat in the Casaria at Baltimore. He was tall and rawboned. He wore a broad brimmed felt hat, turned down collar and a flowing tie. He spoke noisily to the porter and called for a drink of straight whiskey a minute or two after the train started.

There were thirteen passengers in the Casaria besides Bethea, half a dozen of them women and children. They gazed up uneasily from time to time. The man in the wide brimmed hat was calling for whiskey every few minutes.

Sam Wilson, the porter, had other things to do besides carrying drinks to seat 37. When he was slow in answering the bell Bethea damned him for a black hound.

The passengers observed that the tall man was very drunk, although he sat up stiffly and swore with a loose tongue.

The Royal Blue was spinning by the tank stations north of Newark, Del., when Bethea got up from his seat and strode back to the other end of the car. He had been pressing the annular bell, but Sam Wilson had left the car temporarily. Bethea was red with anger and talking to himself.

The door of the Casaria swung inward as the South Carolinian swung in. The negro stepped in hurriedly and bumped up against Bethea. The passengers closed their ears against a flurry of profanity. They saw that Sam Wilson was standing up to the drunken man, but they didn't hear what the porter said.

Betha shoved the negro backward with one hand. At the same instant he drew a pistol with the other, an automatic ten shot pistol that pumped bullets as long as a finger pressed the trigger. With the point of the gun at Wilson's breast Bethea fired twice, one bullet entering into the porter's heart, the other lower down in the left breast. Wilson fell sideways into a section and lay with his face against the window.

Betha stood with his back to the door, the automatic pistol dangling in his right hand, watching the passengers stampede for the door at the far end of the Casaria. He smiled as he watched them, making no effort to injure any one.

Several passengers who were in the rush to get away said to-night that it was a minute never to be forgotten. Two women fainted and were dragged out by the men. Children were picked up and rushed to other cars. Bethea stood and smiled amusedly.

O. E. Wellman, the conductor, a veteran in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio, was in the club car when the men and women rushed in there screaming. Wellman was unarmed, but he shouldered through the panic-stricken passengers and stepped into the Casaria just as Will Coburn, the porter of another car, entered. Coburn distracted Bethea's attention from the conductor for a moment, and Wellman sprang at the man with the pistol, trying to pin his arms to his sides.

Betha turned from Coburn just in time to evade the conductor's clutch. He pointed the pistol at Wellman and pressed the trigger. The gun banged again and again, until Bethea was dead at the first shot, with a bullet in his heart. Two more bullets entered his chest. Two or three missed him.

Coburn showed nerve. He jumped at Bethea, striking at him with a gas lighter, but Bethea stepped aside and shot at the porter. He missed and Coburn sprang through the door, locking it after him. The South Carolinian was left alone in the car with Wellman's body on the floor and Wilson's sagging in an end seat.

W. J. Carver, a passenger, pulled his bell cord and the Royal Blue stood still. The baggage-master and the engineer had a quick talk, in which they decided to telegraph Wilmington to be ready for trouble.

The station here was jammed with people. Policemen who had been summoned in a hurry had shouted to people on the streets that a crazy man was on the Royal Blue killing everybody. Citizens had run home to get their pistols and shotguns. Besides a police force of fifty men there were at least 300 armed men in the crowd of 3,000.

When the train came to a stop Police Captain Evans shouted to Bethea: "Will you surrender?"

A window slid up, leaving just enough space for a lean hand to stick out. Bethea fired in the direction of the voices. He hit a park guard named John L. Wiley. Pistols and shotguns and rifles let loose at once. The three glass panes of the Pullman fell in. Bethea fought coolly and methodically. He showed only a part of his hand in firing. His body and head were protected by the side of the car. He emptied the magazine of his pistol, reloaded it, emptied it again. This kept up for an hour. The Casaria was scarred and riddled by bullets and buckshot.

Finally the police called the Water Witch Fire Company and two lines of hose. Before they went to work a force of volunteers working under the protection of a steady fusillade of bullets that kept Bethea from seeing what was doing, built a barricade of boards within ten feet of the broken windows of the car. When the barricade was up the firemen dragged their hose lines to it and let go with the water. The streams

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

"No Purty No Waste No Throwing—No."

ATLANTA, March 23.—For the first time since Charles W. Morse entered the Federal pen he saw his son to-day. H. S. Morse came from New York, and with his stepmother went to the penitentiary. Mrs. Morse left for New York to-night. She will return on Monday with Martin W. Littleton and begin the fight to free Morse.